

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**On page 20, please replace the second full paragraph (the second paragraph under [0034]) with the following amended one:**

A holding plate 38A is molded using an insulating resin such as a polyphenylene sulfide (PPS) resin, etc., for example, into a flat plate having an external shape that covers the IC housing aperture 31a, the resin pool aperture 31f, and the connector 29. The surge absorber 25 is molded into the holding plate 38A such that the terminals 27 (not shown) project outward on a back surface. Moreover, the surge absorber 25 is positioned at a first axial end of the connector 29 during mounting to the resin body 31B, and the terminals 27 project inside the resin pool aperture 31f.

**Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 20 and 21 (the second paragraph under [0035]), with the following amended one:**

The holding plate 38A that is formed by molding the surge absorber 25 is disposed so as to cover the IC housing aperture 31e and the resin pool aperture 31f. The terminals 27 are joined by welding, etc., to the surge absorber connecting terminals 33 constituted by portions of the insert conductors 36 projecting from the resin body ~~31~~31B into the resin pool aperture 31f.

**Please replace the first full paragraph on page 22 (the paragraph under [0037]), with the following amended one:**

In Embodiment 3, the voltage control apparatus 16B is configured such that the brush holder 18 is disposed so as to extend radially from the outer peripheral wall surface of the slinger 17, and the voltage regulator 20B and the connector 29 are disposed radially outside the slinger 17 so as to line up in a single column in a radial direction on a first circumferential side of the brush holder 18. In addition, the surge absorber 25 is disposed so as to overlap with the first axial end of the connector 29. Thus, the angle formed by first and second circumferential end surfaces of the general fan shape centered around the slinger 17 is narrower, enabling a compact

voltage control apparatus 16B having a small circumferential size to be achieved. Thus, when this voltage control apparatus ~~16~~16B is mounted to an automotive alternator, because the region occupied by the rectifier 11 in the plane perpendicular to the axial direction of the slinger 17 can be widened, enabling the area of the heat sink of the rectifier 11 to be increased, cooling efficiency of the heat sink is improved, enabling temperature increases in the diodes of the rectifier 11 to be suppressed.

**Please replace the first full Paragraph on page 23 (the first paragraph under [0039]), with the following amended one:**

Moreover, in each of the above embodiments, the voltage control apparatus is explained as being fixed by fastening to an inner peripheral surface of the rear bracket, but a voltage ~~adjusting~~control apparatus may also be fixed by fastening to an outer peripheral surface of a rear bracket. In that case, a second end portion of a shaft is extended outward beyond a bearing, and slip rings are fixed to the second end portion of the shaft. The voltage control apparatus is mounted by inserting the second end portion of the shaft inside a slinger, and fastening a resin body to an outer wall surface of the rear bracket. A rectifier is also disposed in a region not occupied by the voltage control apparatus in a plane perpendicular to a central axis of the shaft, and is fixed by fastening to an outer wall surface of the rear bracket. In addition, a bowl-shaped resin cover is disposed so as to cover the voltage control apparatus and the rectifier, and is fixed by fastening to an outer peripheral surface of the rear bracket.